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JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

VOLUME 3. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1875. NUMBER 50.

The Louisianian.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

GEO. T RUBY.....Editor.

HENRY A. CORBIN.....Publisher.

☞ TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: ☜

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Ah, the roses, I wiss,
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Say,
This shall love's anadem be!
A rose-strung wreath
For thy brow, and beneath
A rose for me!

THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIANA AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

The Supreme Court of Indiana in a decision affecting the rights of children of colored citizens in the common schools of that State, has affirmed that equality of rights does not thereby necessitate "mixed schools" more than the teaching of both sexes. The reply to this has been very clearly and unanswerably made by Geo. William Curtis in *Harper's Weekly*, who certainly, since the death of Charles Sumner, has, with erudition, and legal lore ably vindicated the deceased statesman's position upon civil rights. Mr. Curtis says:

"The reply to this is that any distinction or classification for any legitimate school purpose may be made which is not based upon color. Practically, whenever distinctions are made upon grounds of prejudice, equality in the sense contemplated becomes impossible. What in such a sense does prejudice mean but unwillingness to treat the negroes as legal equals? If prejudice against the Irish, or the Germans, or the Hebrews, or the Roman Catholics, or the Freemasons, or the Martha Washingtonians, were strong enough in any State to cause them and their children to be consigned to separate inns, conveyances and schools, no man who knows human nature or the meaning of words would contend that the guarantee of equality was satisfied. When exclusion from the street cars on account of color was abolished, was social equality enforced by law? The amended Constitution secures civil as well as political equality to every citizen of the United States. Let us have that security enforced; and if any State fails to enforce it, let us not leave the aggrieved person without remedy, in face of the explicit declaration that Congress shall have power to enforce it."

Determined to test the legality of such decision, the colored citizens of Indiana have, through Senator Morton, had presented to the Senate the following petition, which Mr. Morton has had referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States, and residents of the State of Indiana, show to Congress that they are men of color, who speak on their own behalf and that of 15,000 colored voters of said State, and protest against a recent decision of the supreme court of said State, by the force of which they are deprived of citizenship in said State and their children denied the equal privilege of education in public schools. And they represent that this decision involves a great public question, and overthrows rights established by the Constitution of the United States. That it is unfair and burdensome upon the colored citizens to compel them to incur the expenses of an appeal in this case.

Therefore, referring to a copy of said decision, they beg Congress to direct the proper law-officer of the Government to appeal said cause to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Indianapolis, December 8, 1874.

Following this reference Mr. Morton, whose action and convictions of law and justice have been demonstrated as conclusively founded, has asked and obtained from the Senate in its session of the 14th ult. unanimous consent to introduce a joint resolution, ordered to be printed, (S. R. No. 12) to provide for a writ of error from the Supreme Court of Indiana to the Supreme Court of the United States in a certain case involving the rights of colored citizens; which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The passage of this resolution will without doubt be speedy, and under it a decision can be at once obtained authoritatively determining for Indiana and all other State Supreme Courts, the Constitution and the law upon the provisions of the Amendments.

THE PROPOSED CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The following is a copy of the subtitute for the civil rights bill reported by Mr. Butler, of Mass., and ordered printed, and recommitted to the Judiciary Committee:

"That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres and other places of public amusements; and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence, supported in whole or in part by general taxation, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude: *Provided*, That if any State or the proper authorities of any State having the control of common schools or other public institutions of learning aforesaid, shall establish and maintain separate schools and institutions giving equal educational advantages, in all respects, for different classes of persons entitled to attend such schools and institutions, shall be a sufficient compliance with the provisions of this section, so far as they relate to schools and institutions of learning.

"Sec. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any citizen, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action of debt, with costs; and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year: *Provided*, That all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid or to proceed under their rights at common law and by State status; and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or the other, their right to proceed in the jurisdiction shall be barred. But this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings, either under this act or the criminal law of any State; *And provided further*, That a judgement for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved or a judgement upon an indictment shall be a bar to either prosecution, respectively.

"Sec. 3. That the District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States cognizance of all crimes and offences against and violations of the provisions of this act, and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the Territorial, District or Circuit Courts of the United States, wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party. And the district attorneys, marshals and deputy marshals of the United States, and commissioners appointed by the circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States with powers of arresting and imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States are hereby specially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or Territorial court as by law has cognizance of the offence, except in respect of the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved, and such district attorney shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination, as in other cases: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person, whether by this action or otherwise. And any district attorney who shall wilfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings herein required shall, for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action of debt with full costs, and shall on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars; and provided, further that a judgement for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved against any such district attorney or a judgement upon an indictment against any such district attorney shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

"Sec. 4. That no citizen possessing other qualifications, which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid shall on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not less than $5,000.

"Sec. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United State, without regard to the same in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other causes in said court."

GERRIT SMITH, THE VETERAN ABOLITIONIST, AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

A POWERFUL APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

COLORED CHILDREN EJECTED FROM AN INDIANA SCHOOL.—*Indianapolis*, Ind., Dec. 3.—Brazil, Clay county, about fifty miles west of here, is in a fever of excitement over the practical application of the Supreme Court regarding the colored children in the schools. Thirty-five colored children have been ejected from the public schools there by order of the local trustees, and against the earnest protestations of the School Superintendent. Many of the children cried bitterly when informed that they must leave, and begged to be allowed to remain, but the trustees insisted that they must leave, and they were so informed by their teachers. The Board of Trustees consists of three members, one of whom is a Democrat and two Republicans.—*New York Tribune.*

I envy not the man who can read this extract with dry eyes and an unmoved heart. I envy not the man who cares not for the grief which wrung the little breasts of these dear children as they were driven from the school rooms they loved, and from the white children they loved, and by whom they were loved.

Where rests the responsibilities for this outrage? Chiefly on the hesitancy of the Republican party to pass the pending civil rights bill—chiefly on the perfidy of this party, which said in its platform of 1872:

Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit any discrimination in respect of citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

If the Republican party had had the bravery and justice to pass the bill, such cowards and scoundrels as those in Indiana would have been cowed in the presence of these high qualities, and would not have dared to do this devilry. But the shrinking of the party from passing the bill gave these cowards and scoundrels ample occasion to despise both the bill and the party.

May the God of justice and mercy prompt this party to rise to its feet by passing, very speedily, this bill or one essentially like it! If the passing of it be delayed, hell will break loose again all over the land, as it did in the days of the "Fugitive Slave Act," when, even in the remotest North, slave hounds were, every where, upon the track of poor men, women and children.

But why do I blame the Republican party only—and this, too, notwithstanding it gave nearly its entire Congressional vote for the civil rights bill? Why do I not blame the Democratic party also—the party which gave not one vote for it, and which was the great upholder of slavery and the ally of our enemy in the civil war? My answer is, because nothing better was to be expected from such a party. In the light of its ever disdainful and cruel treatment of the negro, all the world knew that the strong words for him in its platform of 1872 were only hypocrisy. But the different character of the Republican party made it entirely reasonable to regard the like strong words in its platform as spoken in sincerity. * * * * * * *

Legislators, judges, commissioners, and executive officers, who had a part in reducing the fugitive to slavery, were all atheists and were all guilty in the sight of God of heinous crime. Heinous as it was, however, I had about as soon stand in their shoes on the great reckoning-day as in the shoes of the heartless men, who, whether in the capacity of legislators, or judges, or in any other capacity, had a responsible part in thrusting from the common school these dear little children, whose only crime was the complexion, which their Heavenly Father gave them.

The common plea for obeying wicked laws is that they command obedience. Our one and sufficient plea for disobeying them is that of the Apostles: "We ought to obey God rather than men."

I do not forget how very odious and even ludicrous formerly was all respect for the higher law in this land where the low law of slavery had obtained for centuries. Scarcely less odious and ludicrous is it now, when laws kindred to the low law of slavery call for the shutting out from the school, children as dear to the heart of God as are any other children, and for shutting out of the car and steamboat and hotel, persons, however well-bred and refined, if only their complexion can be found fault with.

Alas, the South! Did the low law of slavery bring her peace? Far from it! But by the tears and bloodshed, poverty and desolation to which it brought her, it abundantly convinced her that "there is no peace to the wicked." And, now again, she cries out for peace—and, now again, her sins will not let her have it. Peace will be hers when she shall consent to "do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with God," and not till then. It is for her to elect whether she will have it now, or whether she will, for twenty or thirty years longer, be the prey of a troubled conscience and appalling fears. It will not however, be ten years, ere she will see, and lament with tears of anguish, the great and guilty mistake of her present attitude. With the help of the many truly Christian white men and women there in the South and with the help of that philanthropy of the North, which already pours out upon this subject scores of thousands of dollars yearly, the colored masses will be rapidly educated; and let me here add that just so rapidly will they assert their manhood before the terror-stricken faces around them, provided the policy of making enemies of these masses shall be persisted in.

I close with beseeching the South to accept the wise advice which President Grant offers her in his recent message. He is her friend; and he says to her: "TREAT THE NEGRO AS A CITIZEN AND VOTER, AS HE IS AND MUST REMAIN." Let her bear in mind, too, that the President has no pride of learning, and does not give to the word "citizen" the narrow definition which the ingenuity of judicial learning gives to it. He is, very eminently, a man of common sense, and therefore does he give to the word a common sense and comprehensive meaning. G. S.

Puterboro, Dec. 12, 1872.

The Louisianian.

S. T. RUBY.....Editor

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1875

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to
H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.
New Orleans, Feb. 23, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

In order that the New Year and festivities of the season may be shared by our office our paper is sent to press and issued to our subscribers and patrons a day earlier than usual. With a Happy New Year, and joyous greetings of good cheer we trust that good will and peace may dominate all hearts.

PERSONAL.

Gov. Pinchback returned home last Tuesday night, having left Washington the previous Saturday. He is in excellent spirits and has positive assurance that his admission to his seat in the Senate will be promptly determined on the reassembling of that body.

In this connection we can assure our readers that the canards published by the N. Y. *Herald*, the Chicago *Tribune* and other Northern and Western papers in their Washington correspondence, as also Associated Press Agents telegrams about Senator Pinchback's proposition to compromise his claims to a seat in the Senate upon the payment of his mileage and per-diem, are *unqualifiedly false*. Both as the national representative of colored Americans and of a sovereign State Gov. Pinchback would never so degrade his manhood and representative capacity by so base a proposition. Such foolish and improbable stories we would not deem worthy of denial were it not that political enemies might impute contemptuous silence to an acknowledgement.

We regret to chronicle the departure from our city of Mr. A. P. Williams, for so long the able and justly esteemed Principal of the Sumner Boys School on Perdido street. Mr. Williams has received the appointment of Tutor in Alcorn University and left here for Mississippi last Tuesday. His many friends, and the children who under his care have drank of the stream of knowledge will share with us a loss, which both in a social and educational sense, it will be difficult to repair.

Our Congressmen, Hons. Frank Morey, C. B. Darrall, Geo. L. Smith and Gen. Sheldon are in the city. They come to spend the holidays and extend the investigating Committe hospitalities.

The following Republican House members of the Legislature are in town. Hons. Messrs. D. C. Hill, Poindexter, S. Thomas, Triplett, Wilson, Woods, Johnson, Cain Sartain, Randall, Ridgely, Ray, Armstead, Snaer, Ross Stewart, Davison, Hubean, Parker, Murrell, Rsby, Hill, Southard, Milon, Honore, Jones, Cannaughton, Crawford, Guichard, Dickerson, Henry Demas, Sutton, Cousin, Wright, Jourdain and Grachen. With the exception of a few members daily expected, the Senate is quite full. To each and all of these with their colleagues we cordially extend the hospitalities of our sanctum.

Mr. Montgomery, son of the well known colored planter of that name, who now owns the Jefferson Davis plantation, of 5000 acres, is in the city. The Montgomerys, father and sons, are the largest and most successful colored planters in the South.

TO YOUR TENTS, OH ISRAEL!

The Republican members of the Legislature need to understand that the importance of their presence at the State House *early* on Monday next is inestimable. The plans of the opposition and their desperate purpose is too well known to need additional warning here. Our representatives remembering that the price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance must be on their guard and prompt in their places on the

LOUISIANA IN THE SENATE.

The case of Louisiana is now pending in the Senate. On the 23d day of December, last month, Senator Morton introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes the validity of the credentials of P. B. S. Pinchback as certified to by Gov. W. P. Kellogg, of Louisiana, under the seal of the State; and the Committee on Privileges and Elections is instructed to examine and report if said Pinchback is entitled to admission on the *prima facie* case thus made, or if such admission should be postponed until investigation be made as to the charges of corruption in his election alleged against him.

On objection of Senator Thurman the consideration of this resolution went over beyond the holidays.

No intelligent observer of the political situation here, whether within the State or out of it, but comprehends that the legality of the present government and the rightfulness of Republican rule in Louisiana are embodied in this resolution, so far as the action of the Senate is concerned. Its adoption, when the Senate shall again meet, decides several important features of the vexed questions heretofore disturbing the security of our State. The recognition of the legality of the present government and the validity of the claims of Senator Pinchback are both distinctly affirmed and determined. And it remains to be seen whether the Senate of the United States will depart from its established precedents in admitting Gov. Pinchback on his credentials and proceed to investigate alleged charges.

Upon all such questions the time honored practice of the Senate has been the seating of Senators upon their credentials; these credentials establishing *a right* that the Senate never has permitted to be gainsaid in attempted violation. Then charges affecting the status of the sitting member, the mode and manner of his election and questions of like character are properly before the Senate to be speedily determined by its unbiased examination.

Taking this position, one to which all the established precedents of the United States Senate in similar cases give impregnable authority, we yet desire it to be distinctly understood that Gov. Pinchback does not seek to evade the fullest and most searching investigation into the manner of his election. For two long years he has maintained this attitude of firm and honest adhesion to his constituents and State, desiring but the determination of his case in like manner as others have been decided by the Senate. He is convinced of his ability to triumphantly vindicate the character of the Legislature which elected him and his own integrity from the allegations made by self-seeking and disappointed aspirants who sought the honors so freely accorded him. Certainly under no other similar conditions has the Senate failed in this exercise of simple justice.

In the interests of honor, justice and freedom, and the integrity of our republican institutions we trust that no further dalliance may be had upon this important question; subjecting as it does the highest representaitve body in our republic to the imputation of an unjust discrimination against Senator Pinchback, whose reputation as a representative American is of national renown; made so by eminent and devoted service to his people and State amid scenes of peril and danger.

The political composition of the House of our General Assembly is comparatively in doubt. Both Republicans and Democrats claming a like number of votes from those members officially returned. It is quite likely that between the time of this writing and Monday either party will have gathered sufficient evidence of positive strength in votes as to determine the Speaker. The House organization, all important in any sense, and doubly so with the revolutionary programme of the White League, promises to be, apart from the contingency of violence, a warmly contested and excit-

A DIRTY BIRD.

Some ten years since, during the Federal occupation of the city, two or three gentlemen of that class known among army men as camp-followers and adventurers, having a surplus of greenbacks in their exchequers and desirous of controlling the cotton and gold quotations in a ring organization for the purpose, determined on the publication of a paper, to be issued daily and known as the *Times*.

Then, not as now when telegraphic communication is constant and direct with New York and abroad the absence of speedy communication with the money centres of the country gave New Orleans a gold and cotton market of its own; uninfluenced, except from weekly news by steamer, by the quotations elsewhere. The city dailies then published being more or less under ban by reason of pronounced sympathy for the rebellion, the publication of a new journal made up of the wrecks of a part of these, and in consonance with the sentiment of loyalty which governed, was deemed especially desirable. Money and influence being both secured the *Times* was started.

Its managers and associates, Bohemian attaches of the Union army and prominent members of the cotton and gold brokerage ring aforementioned, the tone of the paper was as loyal and outspoken for the government and its adherents as could be desired. During these "palmy days" with cotton and gold at a high premium and greenbacks in abundance the *Times* reaped an ample harvest. For a year or so it ran the even current of its existence as the army administration organ; but the development of President Johnson's "policy" gave another and opposite shoot to the concern. The *Times* under the direction of a thrifty Connecticut Yankee resolved to prey upon the foolish prejudices of the masses. It assumed a pro-Southern strongly "home rule" tone. Whenever it conveniently could it snubbed the military while it approvingly commended Mayor Monroe and his administration of 1866.

This line of conduct continued in the paper's management until again loyalty and integrity to the Union became dominant when the *Times* veered, setting its sails to catch the favorable gale. Thus throughout its existence to now, the paper has never honestly advocated any measure or espoused any opinion founded on convictions of right and of principle, but has always been the weather cock of public sentiment, characterless and without influence in its views.

Under such circumstances it needs not the present management of the *Times* in the proprietary interests of Auditor Clinton and his brother-in-law Stoutmeyer to confirm its general worthlessness. If, therefore, we animadvert upon any of its recent expressions of our political situation, apart from the pronounced opinions we have heretofore expressed as to that journal, we do so the more to correct the public estimate abroad upon this subject than at home.

In its issue of the 28th ult., the *Times* attempted under the caption of "Slanders" to deny certain allegations contained in *Harper's Weekly* on the subject of Democratic home rule, in which our Clinton journal asserted:

Doctor Dostie, one of those killed on the memorable 30th of July, 1866—not 1865 as Harper's Weekly erroneously reports—had stirred up the negroes and prepared them for this armed collision by incendiary speeches. He told them the reorganized convention was intended to secure them in their rights and invited them to come out in their strength for its protection. Said he: "We have 300,000 black men with white hearts; also 100,000 good true Union men who will fight for and beside the black race against the 300,000 hell hounds rebels. * * If interfered with the streets of New Orleans will run with blood!"

This bald untruth in the light of the Congressional investigation had about the riot of 1867, and the absolute knowledge of the massacre of defenseless Union men, black and white upon that occasion, possessed by all fair minded citizens cognizant of the affair, is in direct keep-

other journal of the city, excepting not even the most pronounced advocate of the White League, would have made such an assertion. Unmitigated in its mendacity the purpose of this organ of the christian Auditor is evidently to array our people against each other; the whites against the blacks, in the interests of some dark and dirty scheme to be subserved in the event of trouble, by its managers.

Possessing neither an honest interest nor actuated by a proper motive in the welfare of the State, the *Times* seeks now as always the peculiar interests of its proprietors in its utterances. Possibly in its present endeavor to curry favor with the Democracy, Auditor Clinton's "little game" in the management of his organ may be as plainly perceived, even by the class whom it attempts to defend, as it is known to its authors.

Announced as a Republican official the "honest" Auditor would have the Democratic dogs of war in the event of disturbance called off from molestation of his precious person.

To do this no falsehood too black or statement too malicious against the colored people or Union citizens will be stopped at in the accomplishment of its aims.

The martyred Dostie slandered by the base utterances of so irresponsible a journal needs not the vindication of a single honest pen in his defense. His life was sacrificed in the cause of freedom and humanity; attributes of true American citizenship which such a journal as the *Times* can never appreciate.

Conclusively its course aptly illustrates the aphorism: "'Tis a dirty bird that befouls its own nest."

The Congressional Investigating Committee began its sessions in the U. S. Court-room and Parlor P, of the St. Charles Hotel on Wednesday evening and night. Thursday the intimidation and violence practiced in Caddo, Rapides, Iberia and Assumption parishes were inquired into. The Committee seem thoroughly determined in their investigation and will doubtless effectually probe the political troubles of our State.

Since writing the foregoing lines the examination by the committee of General Ogden, as the leader of the White League organizations, has disclosed testimony most convincing of the true and desperate purpose of that order. With the blunt frankness of a soldier Gen. Ogden has given the committee subject matter as to the purpose of the League which will astound the country. The materials for a new rebellion more formidable than that inaugurated in 1861 are at hand and ready for violent service at command.

DEMOCRATIC "HOME RULE."

In an admirable article upon this Democratic evasion, a phrase borrowed from the Irish home government cry in the English Parliament, *Harper's Weekly* says: "Home Rule," we are now informed, requires that the States should have reconstructed themselves. And what that was the country saw. It was the practical restoration of all of slavery but the name. It was vagrant laws, apprentice laws, black codes, non-ownership of the land by the negroes, their exclusion from all civil rights, and in general the same legislation which made Gen. Terry say in Virginia that the condition of the freedmen was worse than that of the slaves. Should the Democrats return to power in the national government, their policy would be what it would have been had they controlled the government at the end of the war. They will repeal the laws enforcing them, and leave the amendments to shift for themselves.

"No reasonable man could complain of this if it is promised to give the negro fair play or an equal chance with other citizens. 'Let him be treated like the rest of us, and don't cocker him and hold him up. If he can't stand, let him fall.' Certainly; so say we all. Let him be treated like the rest of us. But don't knock him down, and then say that he cant stand. The difficulty that he is not treated like the rest of us, and the ill treatment comes from those who stigmatize him and

brand him with odium in every way. In such a situation "home rule" is a sound policy only when the national power is in the hands of his friends, not of his enemies. "Look," says one of the colored leaders of his people in Georgia—"look how we are summarily tried and convicted for trival charges before jurors who assert that 'they will be d——d if they will acquit a negro guilty or not, for if a negro is not guilty, he ought to be.' You might as well try a frog for his life before a hungry snake."

"The colored citizens are an eighth of the population. They are not to be colonized nor expatriated. They are native Americans, and they are equal citizens under the supreme law; nor will that law be changed. They are in large part ignorant, like the poor whites of the South and a great proportion of the foreign-born populations of the North. But no "home rule," no removal of the Federal sword from "our brothers of the South," no repeal of enforcement laws, no exhortations that they cease to regard themselves as wards of the nation, will remedy the difficulty. The colored problem will remain a difficulty and the colored race a disturbance until their immediate white neighbors do them the same justice that they do each other, and cease to persist in disgracing them with a stigma of inferiority. The American negro will not go out of politics, until he has justice. As long as his equal civil rights are not maintained and protected with those of white men, he has not justice; and while they are denied, his equal political rights will not be really respected. The Republican party has made mistakes in dealing with the subject, and rascals, under the cloak of humanity and justice, have advanced themselves. But there is no folly so absolute as the supposition that Democratic hatred, contempt, impatience, and despair will secure that justice which can alone solve the problem."

EQUAL RIGHTS.

A WOMAN'S PLEA.

[Our readers have been informed of the recent organization in this city of a literary association of gentlemen and ladies known as the Athenæum Club. This organization has already attained, by reason of its excellence, an enviable reputation. At its weekly meeting on Christmas Eve, among other interesting subjects presented, the following paper by a young lady member we have deemed of such interest as to lay before a wider circle than the association, and therefore present to the public.—ED.]

"The beauties of nature and wonderful works of God will supply the most active mind with food for everlasting thought; God, impartial in his divine work, has secluded no part of it for special eye or brain, but has given us all the same right, and a will to choose for ourselves. Every nation, every man and woman, receive heat and light from the same sun. The pallid moon beams its lovely rays upon all alike. The stars will shine as brightly upon an African as a Caucasian, and the science of astronomy is as interesting to a woman as to a man. The ruler of all, the God of heaven and of earth, shows equal rights to all mankind; and yet selfish and unprincipled man thinks himself even wiser than his Maker, for he will draw a line of distinction and make a mark of difference between those who were equally created. Is it not absurd for a child to claim a better right in his father's house than his brother? Just as ridiculous is it for one nation to claim superior right over another, in a world that was justly and wisely made for the home of all. Here we are all American citizens, all natives of our own soil; and yet we cannot boast of all the rights that America affords. We cannot demand even that which is ours, that which God ordained for us. If inferiority had been intended could ever a race that has been oppressed, nay! even in bondage as the African, have sent forth men equal to those who have had all the rights of the nation? No, they would have been content with their lot, and aspired for nothing. But, contrary to the laws of man, they are developing and bringing forth that which God has given to all men: minds of true justice and liberty; hearts of love and integrity. If an oppressed race can rise against its oppressor and prove itself to be equal to other people, why can't women prove themselves to be the equals of their sons, their brothers, fathers, and their husbands? Is it because their frame is smaller? Is it because their hearts are full of love and sympathy? or is it because men are selfish and unjust? If men have ruled the world for many centuries is it just that they should rule it for ever? or does it mean that woman's mind is weak and incapable of reasoning? No, women, God-like in their love and sympathy, have been crushed; they have been wrongfully judged. Their sense of knowledge, justice and reason is as high as that of men. Although men have carried the praise of this world, women have been the cause of one-half their success. They have touched cords unthought of by men. They do not preach to their children commerce, wealth and prosperity alone; no, they breathe wisdom, honor and purity into their little hearts, and train them towards noble manhood! Are they partial? Do they think their sons' minds superior to their daughters'? and even, to their own? Do they teach the son to rule, to reason and aspire? and the daughter to obey and grasp for nothing but that which will please her brother? No, while children, both are brought under the same rule. If our God had intended that men should be the lords of creation, would He have given women the will or desire to reach that point with them? or would they not have been contented with whatever their lords chose to bestow upon them? Ah, selfish lords, the day has past when subjection shall content the minds of women! Ere long you shall feel the *want of every woman's* voice to enforce and strengthen that of which you are now laboring to deprive them. C. R.

The Election Returns.

COMPILATIONS OF THE RETURNING BOARD.

For Congress.

First Congressional District.

E. L. Gibson, D	15,720
J. H. Sypher, R	11,121

Second Senatorial District.

E. John Ellis, D	13,864
H. C. Dibble, R	11,083

Third Congressional District.

C. B. Darrall, R	13,273
J. A. Breaux, D	11,971

Fourth Congressional District.

W. M. Levy	6949
G. L. Smith	6553

Fifth Congressional District.

Frank Morey	12,279
Wm. B. Spencer	11,038

Sixth Congressional District.

C. E. Nash	13,156
Jos. M. Moore	12,085

For State Treasurer.

Dubuclet, R	69,544
Moncure, D	68,586
Majority	958

State Senators.

First Senatorial District.

J. H. Grover, D	7733
W. J. Kelly, D	7720
H. D. Ogden, D	7744
J. L. Logues, R	3544
C. K. Glandin, R	3559
C. F. Lado, R	3559

Second Senatorial District.

J. Lanaber, R	5240
E. D. White, D	2799

Third Senatorial District.

Will Steven, D	5484
Thomas Carey, R	3599

Fourth Senatorial District.

J. B. Eustis, D	4725
D. J. Hutchinson, R	1539

Fifth Senatorial District.

A. Dumont, R	1995
J. B. Wilkinson	1927
H. Mahoney, R	931

Sixth Senatorial District.

R. H. Chaubonrn, R	6115
B. M. Turnbull, D	802
J. L. Montieu	3024

Seventh Senatorial District.

Pierre Landry, R	3367
Geo. E. Bovee, R	1627

Eighth Senatorial District.

Oscar Crozier, R	4441
F. S. Goode, D	4395

Tenth Senatorial District.

Wm. A. Robertson, D	3721
John J. Gardner	2585
Geo. H. Wells	902
W. H. Kirkman	792

Twelfth Senatorial District.

John E. Breaux, R	3494
John Goir	2839
F. V. D. Hagemann	552

Thirteenth Senatorial District.

J. H. Burch, R	2496
R. T. Young	1608

Fourteenth Senatorial District.

T. T. Allain, R	3949
E. J. King	2941
T. Mahier	657

Fifteenth Senatorial District.

David Young, R	3346
A. B. Irvin	1427

Seventeenth Senatorial District.

J. A. Gla, R	3386
J. H. Brigham	1479
George C. Benham, R	2216

Twentieth Senatorial District.

A. B. George, D	3230
J. D. Harper	2501

Twenty-second Senatorial District.

H. M. Twitchell, R	2273
J. B. Elam, D	2173

For Representatives.

Orleans.

A. A. Maginnis, D	G. W. Dupre, D
E. W. Booth, D	J. B. Jourdain, R
G. C. Hall, D	G. B. Burkhart, D
W. J. Hammond, D	C. F. Seymour, D
C. H. Schenck, D	L. A. Wiltz, D
W. B. Kunz, D	J. A. Deblieux, D
J. A. Gilmore, D	J. A. Phelps, D
Chas. Burns, D	Charles Kummel, D
C. L. Walker, D	G. W. I. Bailey, D
J. L. D. Aldige, D	E. J. Bruce, D
M. Sibilar, D	B. C. Elliott, D
Chas. Roman, D	Jos. Genella, R

Ascension.

G. H. Hill, R	Lewis Butler, R

Assumption.

George Drury, R.	L. Poindexter, R

Avoyelles.

A. D Lafargue, D	L. J. Sauer, R

Bienville.

Referred to the Legislature.

Bossier.

L. W. Baker, R	S. Thomas, R

Baton Rouge, E.

E. D. Triplett, R	W. G Lane, R
Jos. Wilson, R	

Baton Rouge, W.

F. A. Woods, R	

Caddo.

A. P. Leviase, R	C. W. Keating, R
T. Johnson, R	

Caldwell.

T. E. Meredith	

Carroll.

Cain Sartain, R	T. Jones York, R

Calcasieu.

G. W. Robinson, D	

Cameron.

E. A. Durr, D	

Claiborne.

John Young, D	H. C. Mitchell, D

Concordia.

J. Randall, R	Wm. Ridgely, R

Catahoula.

R. P. Waters, D	

DeSoto.

Referred to the Legislature.

East Feliciana.

W. H. Pipes, D	R. R. Ray, R

West Feliciana.

J. W. Armstead, R	

Franklin.

J. L. Matthews, D	

Grant.

Referred to the Legislature.

Iberia.

L. A. Snaer, R	

Iberville.

J. Carillo, R	J. G. Davidson, R

Jackson.

Whitefield Hood, R

Jefferson.

E. A. Hubean, R	C. W. Lowell, R
J. E. Parker, R	

Lafayette.

M. T. Martin, D	

Lafourche.

J. S. Billon, D	T. J. Johnson, D

Livingston.

G. D. Wells, D	

Lincoln.

Seaborn Jones, D	

Madison.

Wm. Murrell, R	

Morehouse.

F. M. Grant, R	

Natchitoches.

H. Raby, R	E. L. Pierson, R

Ouachita.

D. C. Hill, R	W. F. Southard, R

Plaquemines.

A. Milton, R	

Pointe Coupee.

Emile Honore, R	Milton Jones, R

Rapides.

John De Lacey, R	Jos. Connaughton, R
Wm. Cannon, R	

Red River.

E. W. Dewees, R	

Richland.

P. P. Edwards, D	

Sabine.

D. W. Self, D	

St. Bernard.

R. T. Guichard, R	

St. Charles.

M. Hahn, R	

St. James.

O. F. Hunsaker, R	V. Dickerson, R

St. John the Baptist.

Henry Demas, R	

St. Helena.

O. L. Collins, D	

St. Landry.

E. D. Estelette, D	James Webb, D
E. A. Carmouche, D	Y. Vidrine, D

St. Martin.

Chas. Delhommer, D	Felix Voorhies, D

St. Mary.

S. R. Files, R	Isaac Sutton, R

St. Tammany.

A. J. Courtis, R	

Tensas.

J. S. Matthews, R	J. Ross Stewart

Tangipahoa.

R. Edwards, D	

Terrebonne.

F. Marie, R	E. R. Wright, D

Union.

W. P. Smith, D	

Vermilion.

A. Nunez, D	

Vernon.

M. McAlpin, D	

Washington.

W. McGee, D	

Webster.

W. W. Corkins, D	

Winn.

Referred to Legislature.

Constitutional Amendments.

Relative to Issue of Consolidated Bonds.

For approval	69,414
Against approval	64,078

Reducing and Limiting the State Debt to $15,000,000, and Limiting Taxation.	
For approval	71,825
Against approval	59,644
Devoting Annual Revenue of the State to Expenses of the Same Year.	
For approval	73,499
Against approval	59,995
Relative to Limiting Debt of New Orleans.	
For approval	69,750
Against approval	59,640
Amendment to Article 17 Relative to the Day of Electing Representatives	
For approval	67,234
Against approval	59,528

The Week.

Christmas, there appeared in the columns of the *Picayune* a card from Gov. Warmoth, severe and caustic in its utterance, addressed to the manager of the *Bulletin*, in which that gentleman and one of the principal editors of the same were strongly handled in reference to the expressions of that journal about Gov. Warmoth and his letter on the "star cars" and "political rights" question.

Given harsh names and believing himself unfairly assailed by the *Bulletin*, Gov. Warmoth's card was of a character which the friends and associates of the *Bulletin* deemed too personal to pass without fight. Mr. Jewell, considered principally aggrieved in the publication of the card, challenged Gov. Warmoth; the same being accepted and a meeting arranged for the following Monday morning with pistols at ten paces.

Saturday morning, while on Canal street, talking with a friend in front of Piffet's, near Royal street, Gov. Warmoth was suddenly assaulted with a heavy walking cane or cudgel in the hands of Mr. D. C. Byerly, the manager of the *Bulletin*. Struck twice or thrice severely over the head the Governor reeled but closing with his antagonist, and both falling to the ground, Mr. Byerly on top, a knife in the hand of the ex-Governor inflicted several wounds in the abdomen and back of his assailant. A large crowd of excited by-standers invoked the presence of the police, who separated the combatants; both bleeding and in a bloody condition. Gov Warmoth was arrested and taken before Recorder Stiles, while Mr. Byerly walked with the assistance of friends to the New Orleans Infirmary. At half past ten o'clock that night Mr. Byerly died. Meanwhile Gov. Warmoth, whose wounds on the head were very severe, was incarcerated in the Parish Prison. The public generally, and many of the friends and associates of the deceased concurring, that his death, lamentable and deeply regretted as it was, was justifiable by the laws of self-defense. The assailed man having no remedy in defense of his own person and life than a vigorous method of protection. Sunday, fully five hundred people of all parties and conditions called on Gov. Warmoth at the Parish Prison. There were Messrs. McEnery, Penn, Ogden, Wiltz and other prominent Democratic leaders, while among Republicans, Col. Parker, Lt. Gov. Antoine, Secretary of State Deslonde, Judge Dibble and a host of others tendered their sympathy and respect.

Sunday evening the funeral of Mr. Byerly occurred. The attendance was very large. Messrs. McEnery, Penn, Ogden, Wiltz and other leaders of the political organization of which the *Bulletin* is the exponent, participating.

The Coroner's inquest in investigation of the homicide gave on Tuesday a verdict in accordance with the facts. Whereupon Wednesday, in compliance with the affidavit of the Coroner—Dr. DeBlanc—before Judge Staes, Gov. Warmoth charged with murder was arraigned. His counsel, Judges Howe and Walker, appeared for the prisoner, but upon the statement of facts appended to the Coroner's report, the State declared it had no case. It being justifiable homicide, and the prisoner was acquitted. Later that day Gov. Pinchback, Sup't Brown and friends called on Gov. Warmoth. Suffering from his wounds, both in the head where struck, and back where he was violently thrown against the carbstone, Gov. Warmoth in face and figure bears the marks of pain. It is doubtful whether for weeks he will recover his accustomed vigor.

The duel under the publicity ensuing was of course spoiled. Messrs. Jewell and Warmoth being both placed under heavy bonds to keep the peace. For a while the excitement and comment attendant on the Byerly-Warmoth affair suspended even the daily tirade of invectives uttered by patriotic White Leaguers against the Returning Board and the returns.

Affairs resuming their wonted turn the question of what about Monday, the 4th of January, when the Legislature meets? becomes paramount. The organization of the House and the relative strength of the two parties, Republican and Democratic, is discussed. Whether the officially returned members will without hinderance proceed to business or whether the White League will again call to arms and resort to violence is inquired. The situation is so feverish the nerves of a large populace seeming so tensely wrought that even a common altercation between two individuals now hastily attracts hundreds of excited men, the spectacle being witnessed on Canal street Wednesday of the quarrel of two men and attempted arrest by the police congregating within a few minutes several hundred eager observers.

With this general feeling of unrest, no man really knowing when armed violence will stalk abroad, parading the streets and doing bloody mischief, there comes an assurance that Gen. Sheridan is coming, and that the hero of the Shenandoah, the rough rider and soldier will be here to command peace. This assurance crystallized as it no doubt will be in his actual presence before next Monday, will dissipate the fears of collision now so rife.

THE MURDER OF FABIUS DUNN.

Shortly after midnight of the New Year Mr. Fabius Dunn, while crossing Canal near Basin street was suddenly fired on by one of a squad of armed ruffians; the ball entering his abdomen almost instinctly killed him, the deceased dying on arrival at the Charity Hospital where he was taken. At the time of the murder Mr. Dunn was in company with a friend, a gentlemen named Jenkins.

An estimable and highly respected colored citizen the untimely death of Mr. Dunn will be mourned by the entire community, as his peculiarly pleasant manners and amiable disposition had endeared him to all. For years past Mr. Dunn has been in the office of Customs at this port holding the place, we believe, of Assistant Appraiser. He was about fifty years of age.

Our thanks are due to Mr. P. Chevalier chairman of the committee of the *Societe des Jeunes Ames* for an invitation to attend their *Grand Bal D'Enfants* given at Masonic Hall corner of St. Peter and St. Claude streets on the night of the 1st inst.

A burglar entered the house of Senator Pinchback Thursday night, rifling the Senator's pockets of two hundred dollars in money and a valuable diamond.

People Who Whine.—There is a class of persons in this world, by no means small, whose prominent peculiarity is whining. They whine because they are poor, or if rich, because they have no health to enjoy their riches; they whine because they "have no luck," and others' prosperity exceeds theirs; they whine because some friends have died and they are still living; they whine because they have aches and pains, and they have aches and pains because they whine; and they whine, no one can tell why. Now a word to these whining persons. First, stop whining—it is of no use complaining, fretting, fault-finding and whining. Why, you are the most deluded set of creatures that ever lived! Do you know that it is a well settled principle of physiology and common sense that these habits are more exhausting to nervous vitality than almost any other violation of physiological laws? And do you know that life is pretty much as you make it bright and sunshiny, or you can make it dark and shadowy. Then stop whining and fretting, and go on your way rejoicing.—*Exchange.*

The Hartford *Courant* prints an extract from a letter written by a gentleman of that city, who was in the South at the time some of the correspondents of the Northern press were visiting that section investigating the outrages and the state of public sentiment. The "facts" were ascertained according to him after the following fashion: "He (the correspondent) comes here to the capital of the State and is taken in hand by the leaders of the Democracy and the editors of their papers; is invited out to dine with them and drink their liquors; and over a good dinner and a supply of wine told that the stories of murders and whippings in the back counties, two hundred miles from here, are all lies. He comes back to the hotel, escorted by one o more of these men to see that he does not by chance fall into hands that would tell and prove to him a different state of things, sits down and writes a letter to his paper, saying that all is quiet, and the only cause of complaint is against Republicans. He knows no more of what he writes than if he were writing from a room in the Astor house. The treatment he receives from the hands of those who for a purpose make his stay pleasant for him, being so much better than he is accustomed to, turns his head and he writes not of what he has seen, but of what he is told by interested parties."

TRIUMPHANT SALARY GRABBERS.

Although the whole American people denounced the action of the Forty-second Congress in passing a bill to raise the salary of members of Congress, still a few genuine salary grabbers have been elected to the Forty-fourth Congress. The following is a list of the men who, in the Forty-second Congress, took back pay and kept it, and who have been elected to the Forty-fourth or next Congress:

Republicans.	*Democrats.*
Buffington of Mass.,	Randall of Pa.,
Conger of Mich.,	Wood of New York,
Dunnell of Minn.,	Ely of New York,
Darnell of La.,	Swann of Md.,
Kelly of Pa.,	Harris of Va.,
Packer of Pa.,	Waddell of N. C.,
Hays of Ala.,	Hancock of Tex.—7.
Platt of Va.,	
Stowell of Va.,	*Independent.*
Wallace of S. C.—10.	Banks of Mass.—1.

Most of these are rich, and the salary steal has, of course, added to the weight of their purses. But if the success of their election had depended on their devotion to genuine Republican or Democratic ideas, and their honesty of purpose in serving the people, not one of the number would have been elected. They had money, however, and it takes entirely too much of that kind of thing to get an office, even for honest men.—*The Irish World.*

The Rapides *Gazette* of the 19th ult. comes to us with the sad news of the death of its late editor, T. G. Compton. A genial writer and estimable citizen, his decease is mourned by a large circle of bereaved friends.

Juvenile Recklessness.—A wee bit girl in Cusco, Wisconsin, while at the breakfast-table a few mornings since, made loud and repeated calls for buttered toast. After disposing of a liberal quantity of that nourishing article, she was told that too much toast would make her sick. Looking wistfully at the dish for a moment, she thought she saw a way out of her difficulty, and exclaimed, "Well, give me anuzzer piece and send for the doctor."—Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for January.

Among the pleasant sights to be observed in our city during the holidays is the well filled news-stand of the indefatigable Staub, who at 69 Canal street proves himself equal to the large crowds patronizing his place, by the abundance and variety of the periodicals, illustrated weeklies, and daily papers, as also holiday books desired.

While T. D. Jones was in Columbus, modelling his bust of Chase, a young man of the Sparkler order of architects approached him one night at a social gathering with the following inquiry: "Er-er—say! er-er so you're the man-er—that makes mud heads, ain't you?" "Yes," said old Tom, blandly; "do you want a new one?"

A couple of members of the darkey conference were passing down the avenue, when one of them trod on the indigestible portion of a pear, and as his number elevens went up to the rest of his body was correspondingly lowered. "Ki-yah, brudder Jones, is you fallen from grace?" chuckled his companion. "Not prezactly deacon, I'se sittin' on de ragged edge of dis pear."—*Capital.*

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The Academic and Theological Departments of Leeland University, will be opened, Providence permitting, in Common street, near Claiborne street, New Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872.

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After Oct. 30th, 1872, address, REV. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., New Orleans, La.

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July 25, 1874-1y.

LOUISIANA STATE REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our unalterable allegiance to and confidence in the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, United States Senator elect from Louisiana, and while we regret that he has not yet been seated, we have every faith that the Senate of the United States will, in due time, honor his credentials as one of the representatives of the sovereign State of Louisiana. But in case it should be deemed necessary for the General Assembly of Louisiana, at its next session, to ratify his credentials as United States Senator, we hereby nominate and re-indorse, the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as our unanimous choice and only candidate for United States Senator from this State; and direct all the Republican members of the General Assembly to put in force and execute this declaration of the deliberate wisdom of the Republican party in Convention assembled.

The Republican patry of Louisiana, assembled in convention in the city of New Orleans on the fifth day of August, 1874, assumes and declares that the National Republican party is a party of positive principles and definite purpose, a party of grand achievements and a glorious history, a party of internal improvements and of material developement; a party of peace and order, of liberty and law, of universal suffrage and equal rights. That it is a party capable of purifying its own organization as well as of devising reformatory measures for the public good; therefore, be it,

1. Resolved, That its past history entitled it to future confidence, and again reiterate our faith in and pledge ourselves to the support of the principles enunciated in its national platform, adopted at Philadelphia.

2. That we cordially indorse the liberal, enlightened and just policy of President Grant and the national administration, both in domestic and foreign affairs.

3. That our present State government, in the face of unparalleled difficulties, has achieved substantial reforms, and by its patient and firm adherence to the right curbe under an organized system of villification and misrepresentation, at home and abroad, deserves, and has the unqualified approval and support of a large majority of the people of this State, of whom it is the true and lawful representative.

4. That we hereby pledge ourselves to the reduction of the expense of the State government to the lowest possible point consistent with an efficient administration. We distinctly announce this obligation to be binding upon us and one alike to the people of the State and to their creditors; and we specifically set forth our intention to secure a reduction of the heavy and unnecessary expenses of the assessment and collection of the revenue.

5. That duty and sound policy alike constrain us to nominate and support for office none but men of known honesty and capacity and that men who are unmindful of the interests of the State, and whose records are a reproach to the party shall not be permitted to force themselves upon us in any capacity, under any pretence whatever.

6. That the misfortunes of war, of floods and internal disturbances and previous maladministration so seriously impaired the resources of the State as to render absolutely necessary the passage by the last Legislature of the law known as the funding bill, which we approve as representing the utmost limits of our ability to pay, and more than the value received by the State for the indebtedness now outstanding; and we also declare our unqualified approval of the proposed constitutional amendments limiting the State debt to $15,000,000 and taxation to twelve and a half mills (except for schools purposes) and applying the revenues of each year to the payment of the expenses of that year.

7. That the approaching general election must be a fair, peaceable and free election, at which every legal and qualified elector shall have the opportunity to cast his ballot for such candidates as he prefers without intimidation and without illegal contrivances to deprive him of his vote; and every legal vote cast must be counted and credited as polled; and to this end such a selection of officers to take charge of registration and election should be made as will satisfy citizens of all parties that the Republican party at least does not expect or desire anything else than a fair election.

8. That we condemn the spirit of violence manifested in certain localities by the Democratic party as being in violation of public peace and good order, and, destructive of the good name and best interests of the State; the suppression of all violence is demanded by every law-abiding citizen of the State.

9. That we invoke the assistance of Congress toward the early completion of those national works, the Fort St. Philip canal and the system of levees for the redemption and protection of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi river.

10. That we declare our belief that nothing but disaster can result from a conflict of the two races in this State, and we discountenance and condemn all efforts to foment such a conflict being satisfied that the true interests of both races lie in a just and harmonious adjustment of the relations of race, labor and capital, and the united efforts of all good men to promote the common interests, and we believe that with such peace and harmony and such united efforts, the return of a high degree of prosperity to Louisiana will not be long delayed.

11. That we approve and indorse the civil rights bill now pending before Congress.

12. That we sympathize with the patriotic men in Cuba who fight for liberty, and that we urge upon the national Congress the early recognition of the independence of Cuba, and hereby instruct our Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts and influence to this end.

Resolved, that a committee, to consist of fifteen members, be appointed by the chair to be known as "the Committee on Peace and Order," and whose duty it shall be to collect all information concerning the organization and objects of the White League and kindred organizations; the policy advocated by said League through public speeches, and to report in what manner and to what extent ostricism, intimidation and violence has been exercised by said organizations.

ON PEACE AND ORDER.

Gantt, of St. Landry, chairman; Schorton, of Baton Rouge; Dunn, of Morehouse; Brockshir, of Vermilion; Wells, of Rapides; Green of Orleans; Twitchell, of Red River; Stamps, of Orleans; Rochon, of St. Martin; Greene of Lincoln; Cage, of Terrebonne; Myers, of Natchitoches; Kenner, of Orleans; Alexander, of Catahoula; W. W. Madison, of Madison.

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LOVE'S IMAGINATION.

A LITTLE WINTER FLOWER.

There is a pretty herb that grows,
In the every where,
The chilliest wild winter snows,
The roughest satley air,
It hath a way to dare;
And kissed by warmest wind that blows,
It blooms as fairy-fair.
Yet though it be on every side,
No mortal knows where it doth bide.
One seeks in vain till locks be gray;
And one upon some lucky day,
Unheeding, finds it in his way.

Hast found the wilding, my Lucille?
Ah, do not pluck it, Sweet;
If but one dainty touch it feel,
It withers at thy feet!

NELLY M. HUTCHINSON.

[In Harper's Magazine for January.]

TO MAKE A PLACE PROSPEROUS.—There can hardly be a greater sign of prosperity in a community than a disposition to help one another—lift a little when a neighbor's wheel gets stuck in the mud.

We know of a place where a man's barn, with all his winter's stores of grain and hay, were consumed by fire in the night. Immediately all the men of the country side mustered and hauled up timber for a new barn, and then a big raising came off. After that the sound of twenty or more hammers were heard until the whole was shingled and sided. But their deed of kindness was not done yet; one after another offered to take a head of his stock and winter them for him, thus greatly reducing his loss and assuring his heart of the more durable riches of brotherly love and neighborly good will. No one can compute in money the value of one such example of noble liberality in a community, especially in its influence upon the young.

Where this spirit prevails there is sure to be progress in a place even if all the improvements are in their infancy. People will come and settle in a place which bears such a good name. Now, if you desire to see your place growing popular, do what you can to show yourself a good neighbor, especially to those who need a little extra help.

If a man starts a tin-shop or a blacksmith's shop in your place don't harness up and drive five miles to buy your pans and get your horses shod, just because you have been in the habit of doing it. Patronize the new corner when you want anything done in his line. Speak encouragingly to him to your neighbors. Little words of approval or censure go a long way, and when once you have spoken them you can not call them back.

Help the sick, especially if they are poor, for poverty and illness are indeed a heavy burden. Perform all acts of loving charity which fall day by day in your path, remembering who it is who has said, "Ye shall in no wise lose your reward."—Cincinnatti *Trade Lis'*.

"Science in story; or, Sammy Tubbs, the Boy Doctor, and Spousie the Troublesome Monkey," is the title of a new seriel, by Dr. E. B. Foote, author of Medical Common Sense, etc. The Doctor has ingeniously worked into a comic story, the dry facts of anatomy and physiology in such a way as to make the reader pretty well acquainted with himself, while he is simply entertaining his mind with an amusing narrative. The series consists of five volumes, of about 250 pages each, and is sold exclusively by agents. All information respecting this series can be obtained ,by addressing The Murray Hill Publishing Company, 129 East 28th Street, New York City. Those who have experience in agency business, would undoubtedly find this series a very successful one for canvassing purposes. All of its author's works have met with great success in the hands of agents.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

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In resuming its publication, we re-assure our readers and friends, that, holding this journal true to its original aims, we shall honestly labor to make it an efficient agent in furthering the interests of the colored people of the Nation, and elevating the race that it especially represents.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be a "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances.*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemoral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

PROSPECTUS.

THE REPUBLIC.

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5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Market
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Gainnie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*72 Foot of Julia stret
73 Corner Canal and Levee streets
78 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupatoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rocheblave streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertson, Wood's Press
*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson sts
*133 " Derbigny and Conti streets
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 10, Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21, Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co No. 3, Bayou Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchmen and Broad streets
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253 Engine House, Fire Co No. 9, Esplanade street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street
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313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Antoine
315 " " and Elysian Fields
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard sts
412 " Laharpe and White sts., R. R. Depot
413 " Love and pain streets
414 " Poet and Urquhart streets
415 " Mandeville and Claiborne sts
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514 Washington Market
515 Corner Clouet and Rampart street
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*614 Poland street Car Station
*615 United States Barracks
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